NCBI

PubMed

National Library of Medicine NLM

PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure PMC Taxonomy OMIM Books

Search PubMed for Go Clear

Limits Preview/Index History Clipboard Details

About Entrez

Display Abstract Show: 20 Sort Send to Text

Text Version

Entrez PubMed
Overview
Help | FAQ
Tutorial
New/Noteworthy
E-Utilities

PubMed Services
Journals Database
MeSH Database
Single Citation Matcher
Batch Citation Matcher
Clinical Queries
LinkOut
Cubby

Related Resources
Order Documents
NLM Gateway
TOXNET
Consumer Health
Clinical Alerts
ClinicalTrials.gov
PubMed Central

Privacy Policy

☐ 1: Pathobiology 1996;64(6):333-8

Related Articles, Links

Involucrin and tumor progression in the uterine cervix.

Nair SA, Nair MB, Jayaprakash PG, Rajalekshmy TN, Nair MK, Pillai MR.

Division of Laboratory Medicine, Regional Cancer Center, Thiruvananthapuram, India.

The expression of involucrin, a cytoplasmic protein synthesized during squamous maturation, was assessed by immunocytochemistry in different grades of cervical lesions. In normal/benign cervical epithelium and low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions [SILS or cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN)-1] involucrin showed intense and homogenous cytoplasmic expression in the spinal layers of 75 and 57% of samples, respectively. The basal cell layers showed no expression of involucrin. In high-grade SILs (CIN-2/3) 40% of the samples showed diffuse and focal cytoplasmic expression of involucrin in the differentiated basaloid cells. In the squamous cell carcinomas (SCCs) analyzed, well-differentiated tumors showed intense focal expression in 61% of the cases, moderately differentiated SCCs showed intense expression in 33% of the cases, while poorly differentiated SCCs (PDSCC) showed only a mild focal expression in 7% of cases. With increasing severity of the lesions, patchy expression of involucrin with a mixture of reactive and nonreactive cells predominated. Patterns of immunocytochemical staining for involucrin in cervical lesions of different grades, from low-grade to high-grade SILs, and invasive carcinoma may be of critical importance, if loss of involucrin expression is used as a criterion for neoplastic transformation in cervical epithelium. Our findings suggest that involucrin may be a sensitive marker in identifying the differentiation status of the lesion while the absence of involucrin in PDSCC may be helpful in differential diagnosis.

PMID: 9159028 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Display Abstract Show: 20 Sort Send to Text

Write to the Help Desk
NCBI | NLM | NIH
Department of Health & Human Services
Freedom of Information Act | Disclaimer

May 20 2003 11:14:45